

tion/strategies to improve the health status & quality of life of the community.

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68.009

# **Investigation of (DMF) Index in First and Second Grade of Elementary School in Fars Province, Iran, (2006-7)**

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**Introduction:** Tooth decay is one of the afirmanth of catching cold among students. Controlling this problem is one of the duties of Health and Safety Administrators. DMF index is very important index both regional and nationally. This index should not exceed than at 3 age at twelve. In this study the DMF index is being investigated particularly in tooth number six.

**Methods:** in this study 2000 first and first and second grade elementary students were piched randomly according to cluster random sampling. Their teeth, beginning of tooth decay and DMF index of tooth number 6 were investigated

**Results:** Among all these students only 19% didn't have tooth decay. 40.9% of them have decay for tooth number 6. DMF index for number six tooth among these students were 0.87. 47.2% of them have between one to four decayed tooth. Based on place living (Rural or City), sex, occupation of father, no meaningful differences were found in DMF and tooth decay.

**Discussion:** Epidemy of teeth decay and DMF index of tooth number 6 is an indication of the lack of knowledge and attention among parents at these students. Even though the dentists and health workers have been active for decades the problem still exists because it is mostly based on cultural backwardness and there is no differences between rural and city students. Most parents don't know that teeth number 6 is a permanent teeth. We believe that a grate educational program is needed to teach both parents and their children. This education should be administrated by employees of Ministry of Health, particularly health instructors, the mass media also could play a major role in this education.

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# **Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior Towards Antibiotic Use Among Parents in Al-Ain City, United Arab Emirates**

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**Introduction:** Unnecessary antibiotic use is a well-documented risk factor for infection with resistant bacteria. There are increased concerns about antibiotic-prescribing

study is to assess the current knowledge, attitudes and behavior towards antibiotic use among parents in Al-Ain city, United Arab Emirates.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study involving 250 parents of children <13 years visiting primary health centers from September 17 to October 12, 2006. An interviewer-administered questionnaire was used and data was analyzed using SPSS

**Results:** Knowledge Assessment: Fifteen percent of participants knew that antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections. 71% percent had no concept of antibiotic resistance and those who knew the concept were of higher educational levels ( $p=0.001$ ). Half of the participants did not know that using antibiotics in every febrile illness could lead to antibiotic resistance. The study showed that the main source of information about antibiotic use was from leaflets (84%). Knowledge score increased with increasing age and educational level. Attitude Assessment: Forty-eight percent thought that antibiotics are always or usually needed for common cold symptoms and they were the least satisfied when not prescribed antibiotics. 38% had requested antibiotics and 20% had consulted another doctor to get antibiotics. Behavior Assessment: Twenty-one percent had given their children antibiotics without doctor's prescription. 31% did not follow their doctor's instructions, 24% did not complete the full course and 21% shared antibiotics between their children. Those who receive information about antibiotics had a higher behavior score ( $p=0.002$ ).

**Conclusion:** This study showed that parents often have inadequate knowledge regarding antibiotic use. Providing antibiotic awareness was found to significantly improve parents' behavior.

Therefore, improved public and parental education is needed to reduce unnecessary antibiotic prescription and antimicrobial resistance in the community.

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# **Prescribing Habits and Associated Factors in the Event of the New Antimalarial Treatment Policy in a Rural Ugandan Hospital**

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**Objectives:** We sought to describe the prescribing habits of health care providers for malaria treatment in a rural Ugandan hospital following implementation of a new antimalarial policy and to determine factors associated with these prescribing habits.

**Methods:** A review of 715 prescriptions for patients clinically diagnosed as having malaria during the months of October 2006 to January 2007 was done. The prescriptions were selected using systematic sampling from the Outpatients register. We collected data on patient demographics, prescriber factors and prescription patterns. Prescriptions